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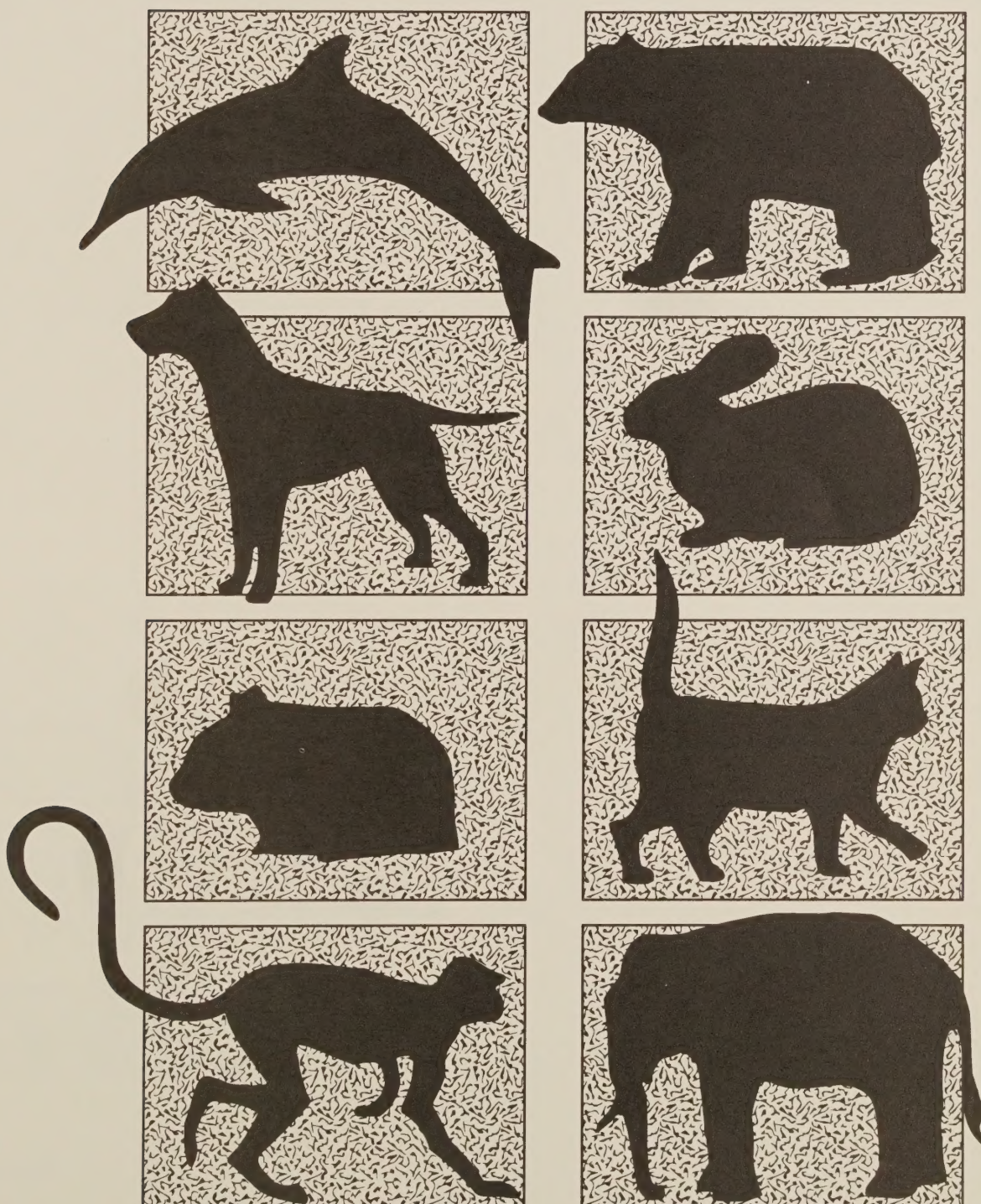
Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

APHIS 41-35-022

Animal Welfare Enforcement

Fiscal Year 1993

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture
to the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives



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Attachments

Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Dealers
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Research Facilities
Animal Welfare: List of Licensed Exhibitors
Animal Welfare: List of Registered Exhibitors
*Animal Welfare: List of Registered Carriers and
Intermediate Handlers*

Each year, the Secretary of Agriculture reports on administration and enforcement activities of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) as required by section 25 of the AWA. Furthermore, section 25 states that: "[t]his report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

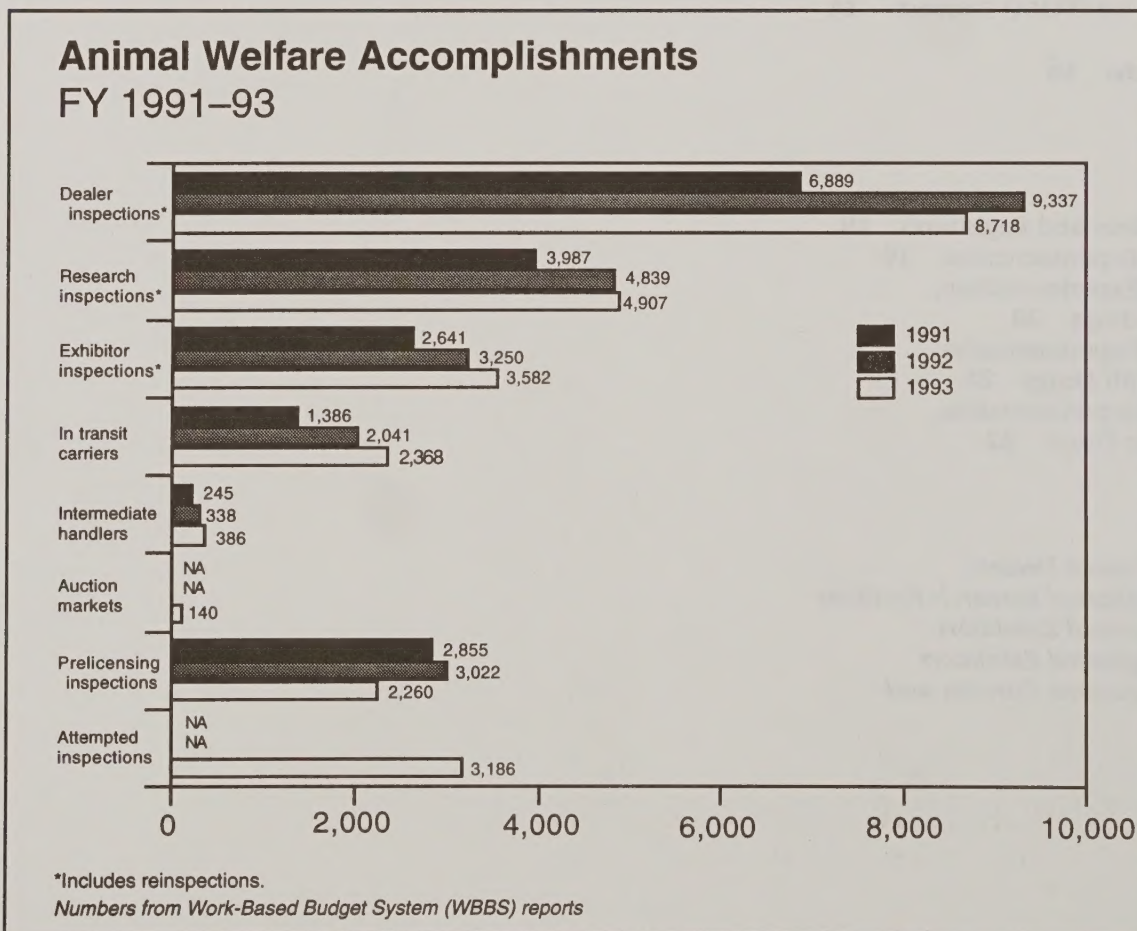
The present report covers fiscal year (FY) 1993, from October 1, 1992, through September 30, 1993.

In FY 1993, 17,593 compliance inspections and reinspections were conducted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) field personnel at 9,411 facilities and sites. But the 17,593 figure excludes three important categories of inspection work: preclicensing and carrier inspections (2,260 and 2,368 performed) and inspections at auction market (140 performed).¹ Across all categories, APHIS REAC personnel performed 22,361 inspections during FY 1993. They attempted another 3,186 inspections that could not be completed because (1) representatives of the inspected entities were not onsite or (2) airport facilities were found to have no animals present.

The average number of compliance inspections per site in FY 1993 was 1.87. The number of field inspectors (veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors) at the end of FY 1993 was 88, 2 more than at the end of FY 1992.

¹ Carrier inspections are not included in the 17,593 figure because the total number of sites is in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year. Preclicensing inspections are excluded because they are not compliance inspections. Attempted inspections and auction market inspections are also not compliance inspections. APHIS inspects auction markets to locate unlicensed dealers.

Chart 1



Animal Welfare Accomplishments for FY 1993

	Number of sites	Average number of inspections per site	Number of inspections	Percent change in inspections
Compliance Inspections¹				
Dealers	4,154	2.10	8,718	-6.6
Research facilities	3,149	1.56	4,907	+1.4
Exhibitors	1,828	1.96	3,582	+10.2
Intermediate handlers	280	1.38	386	+14.2
Totals	9,411	1.87	17,593	-1.0

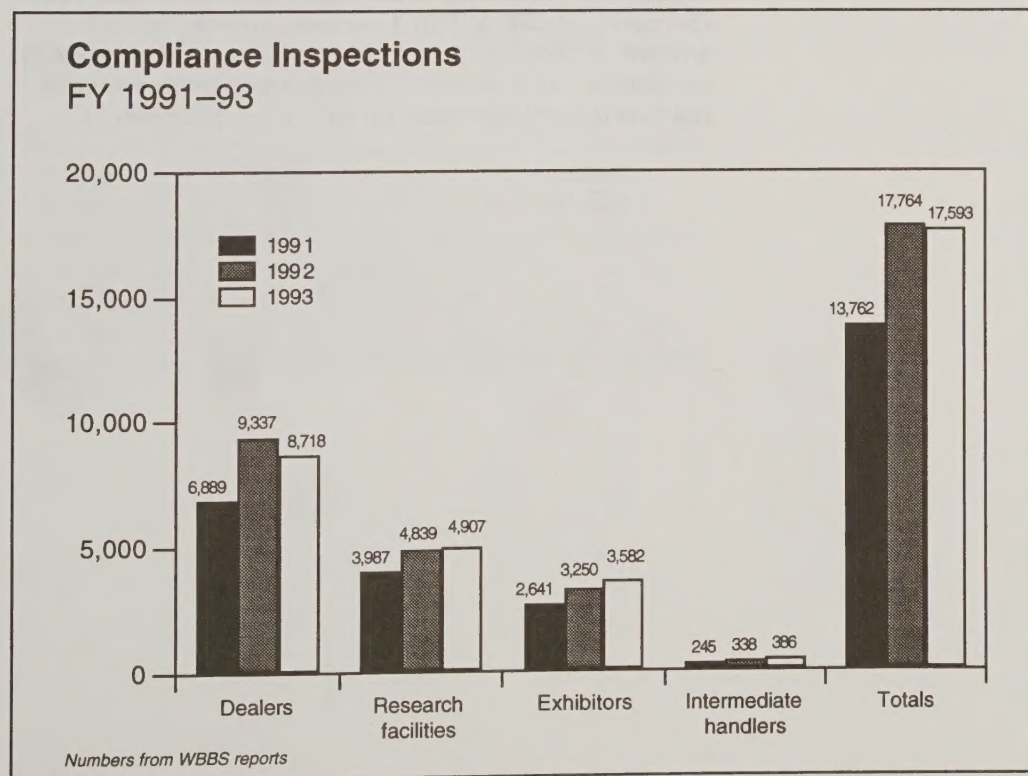
¹The total compliance inspection numbers do not include precicensing, carrier, auction market, or attempted inspections. Compliance inspections are "unannounced" inspections/reinspections. Precicensing inspections are "announced" inspections. Inspections at auction markets are made to locate unlicensed dealers. Attempted inspections could not be performed. Because the number of carrier sites can be in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year, these sites and inspections are not included in the calculations for total compliance numbers.

	Number of sites	Average number of inspections per site	Number of inspections	Percent change in inspections
Inspections Other Than Compliance Inspections				
Intransit carriers	² 129	NA	2,368	+16.0
Precicensing inspections	NA	NA	2,260	-33.7
Auction market inspections	NA	NA	³ 140	—
Attempted inspec- tions of dealers and exhibitors	NA	NA	³ 3,186	—
Totals	129		7,954	—
Total of Compliance and Other Inspections			25,547	—

²Transportation Carrier Sites is a category representing commercial airlines. Each airline may have two or more animal transportation "sites" at each airport it serves. Due to frequent changes in airline activities and other factors, the number of sites is constantly changing. REAC inspectors concentrate most of their efforts on major airports.

³Auction Market and Attempted Inspections are categories not previously reported.

Chart 2



Legislative History

Compliance Inspections Made During FY 1991–93

FY	Total facilities (sites)	Total inspections	Number of inspections per site
1993	7,695 (9,411)	¹ 17,593	1.87
1992	7,751 (9,483)	¹ 17,764	1.87
1991	7,811 (9,832)	² 13,762	1.40

¹The total compliance inspections do not include precicensing, carrier, auction market, or attempted inspections. Compliance inspections are "unannounced" inspections/reinspections. Precicensing inspections are "announced" inspections. Inspections at auction markets are made to locate unlicensed dealers. Attempted inspections are those that could not be performed. Carrier inspections are not included because the number of sites varies greatly from year to year.

²In the FY 1991 Animal Welfare Enforcement report, carrier inspection numbers were accidentally included in this category. The correct inspection number is 13,762. The site inspection rate should be 1.40 instead of the 1.54 reported in FY 1991.

In 1966, Congress enacted Public Law 89-544, known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. This law regulated dealers who handle dogs and cats, as well as laboratories that use dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates in research.

The first amendment to the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act was passed in 1970 (P.L. 91-579) and changed the name of the law to the Animal Welfare Act. This amendment authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate other warmblooded animals when used in research, exhibition, or the wholesale pet trade.

An amendment in 1976 (P.L. 94-279) prohibited most animal fighting ventures and regulated the commercial transportation of animals. In 1985, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act was enacted as part of the Food Security Act and further amended the AWA. These amendments required the Secretary to issue additional standards for the use of animals in research.

In 1990, injunctive relief and pet protection provisions were passed as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. The injunctive relief provision authorized the Secretary to seek an injunction to stop a licensed entity from continuing to violate the AWA while charges are pending (Injunctions pertain to cases of stolen animals or in cases where an animal's health is in serious danger). The pet protection provision mandated that the Secretary issue additional regulations pertaining to random source dogs and cats. (Section 1, 9 CFR A, Part 1, defines random source animals as "dogs and cats obtained from animal pounds or shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise them on his or her premises.")

Regulations

With regard to animals used in research, the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act required the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate standards for the exercise of dogs and for a physical environment adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. Additional requirements of the 1985 amendments included the establishment of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at research facilities; standards to ensure that pain and distress are minimized and that anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizers are used appropriately; and standards that require a researcher to consider alternatives to painful procedures. In order to implement the Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act, the final regulations for Parts 1 and 2 were published on August 31, 1989; those for Part 3 were published on February 15, 1991.

Revised standards for guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits were published in final form in the *Federal Register* on July 15, 1990, and became effective on August 15, 1990. These standards increased the minimum space requirements and provided additional requirements to protect animals being transported via common carrier.

On April 5, 1990, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) APHIS published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its intent to regulate horses used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research, and other farm animals used for biomedical or other nonagricultural research or for nonagricultural exhibition. The final rule became effective on June 4, 1990. Until specific regulations can be promulgated, the standards in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subpart F, for "other warmblooded animals" will be applied. Specific regulations for farm animals are currently being considered.

The Pet Protection Act, which was passed in November 1990 by Congress as part of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, sets specific holding periods for animals in public or private pounds or shelters and requires certification that the holding period has been met. The regulations for this Act, proposed on November 15, 1991, were published as a final rule on July 22, 1993, and became effective August 23, 1993.

Expenditures for FY 1993

The FY 1993 Animal Welfare program obligated \$9,188,000, for activities related to animal welfare. The tabulation below indicates APHIS' animal-welfare-related expenditures for FY 1993 and the preceding 2 fiscal years.

Expenditures for Animal Welfare, FY 1991-93

FY	Annual expenditures for animal welfare enforcement ¹
	(Millions)
1993	\$9.188
1992	\$9.094
1991	\$8.967

¹ With the FY 1993 budget, Regulatory Enforcement no longer receives a portion of its operating expenses from the Animal Care budget. Regulatory Enforcement's budget is now a line item.

Organization and Administration of the AWA

USDA is charged with developing and implementing regulations to support the AWA. These regulations, which appear in 9 CFR, Parts 1–3, provide minimum standards for the care and handling of covered animals. Included are requirements for handling, housing, feeding, sanitation, ventilation, shelter from extreme weather, veterinary care, and separation of species when necessary. Birds and laboratory rats and mice are currently excluded from these regulations, but legal action pending at the end of FY 1993 may cause their inclusion.

Within USDA, APHIS is responsible for administering the AWA. The REAC unit of APHIS has direct responsibility for administration of this program. REAC was established within APHIS in 1988 to administer and enforce the AWA and the Horse Protection Act.

The Animal Care component of APHIS/REAC allows APHIS to give exclusive attention and visibility to the Animal Care program. Employees of Animal Care devote 100 percent of their efforts to animal care. These personnel are highly qualified and have an excellent professional support system and communication network. All of these individuals are highly trained, and some have specialized interest and expertise in such areas as the care of laboratory animals, zoo animals, and marine mammals.

The Regulatory Enforcement component of APHIS/REAC brings together the professional investigators of the agency into a single unit. Regulatory enforcement is an integral part of an overall approach to achieving compliance with APHIS regulations through sound enforcement and strong educational efforts.

APHIS/REAC Headquarters Activities

The assistant deputy administrator for Animal Care supervises the inspection field force. The Animal Care staff provides technical support and assists in developing program direction, goals, priorities, policies, procedures, and regulations to carry out the Animal Care program effectively and efficiently. The Animal Care staff serves as the source of the agency's expertise in the areas of laboratory animals and research facilities, horse protection, exhibition animals, and animal dealers.

In cooperation with APHIS' Recruitment and Development group, the Animal Care staff provides program training for Animal Care personnel. The staff also cooperates with other Federal agencies in enforcing the AWA and in maintaining liaison and working relations with regulated professional groups, industry organizations, humane groups, and other concerned groups or individuals.

The Regulatory Enforcement staff has the enforcement function for all APHIS programs. This includes, but is not limited to, investigation of violations of the AWA regulations, the documentation of evidence, and the development of alleged violation cases for prosecution. Regulatory Enforcement personnel work closely with USDA's Office of the General Counsel in the prosecution of violators.

APHIS/REAC Field Activities

The Animal Care program is regionally administered through sector offices in Annapolis, MD, Minneapolis, MN, Sacramento, CA, Fort Worth, TX, and Tampa, FL. Each sector office is responsible for administering the AWA in the specific States within its jurisdiction. Based at each sector office is a supervisory veterinary medical officer who manages the Animal Care program and a supervisory investigator who manages the Regulatory Enforcement program. Licensing, registration, and investigation of complaints and alleged violations are accomplished by APHIS/REAC administrative, technical, and clerical employees also based at the sector offices. The Animal Care field force consists of veterinary medical officers and animal care inspectors. Regulatory Enforcement field personnel are investigators who are responsible for investigating alleged compliance violations.

Training

Two inspectors completed the Exhibition Animal Internship Program during FY 1993. Specialized training in animal exhibition, husbandry, and management was provided to a participating field veterinary medical officer in a 13-week program and to an animal care inspector in a 7-week program. They spent varying periods of time at zoological institutions working with the staff and studying the operations and management of zoos and aquariums. Curriculum development involved coordinated liaison with the member institutions of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). AAZPA members are actively involved in the further development of this internship.

Licensing and Registration

The AWA regulations require the licensing of animal dealers, exhibitors, and operators of animal auction sales where animals regulated under the AWA are sold. Licenses are valid unless the licensee terminates the license voluntarily or fails to renew it, or the license is suspended or revoked by an Administrative Law Judge in an enforcement proceeding. The Department terminates licenses that are not renewed within the time requirements set forth in the regulations. Following the investigation of an alleged violation, a license may be revoked or suspended by an Administrative Law Judge after notice and opportunity for a hearing. Licensing fees for dealers and exhibitors are determined by a graduated schedule listed in the regulations [9 CFR 2.6(5)(c)]. Dealers pay between \$30 and \$750, and exhibitors pay between \$30 and \$300 per year. These fees are deposited as "miscellaneous receipts" in the U.S. Treasury.

The AWA also requires all carriers, intermediate handlers, exhibitors not subject to licensing, and non-Federal research facilities to register with the Secretary of Agriculture. There is no charge to register.

Research Facilities

Research facilities that use animals include hospitals, colleges and universities, diagnostic laboratories, and many private firms in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

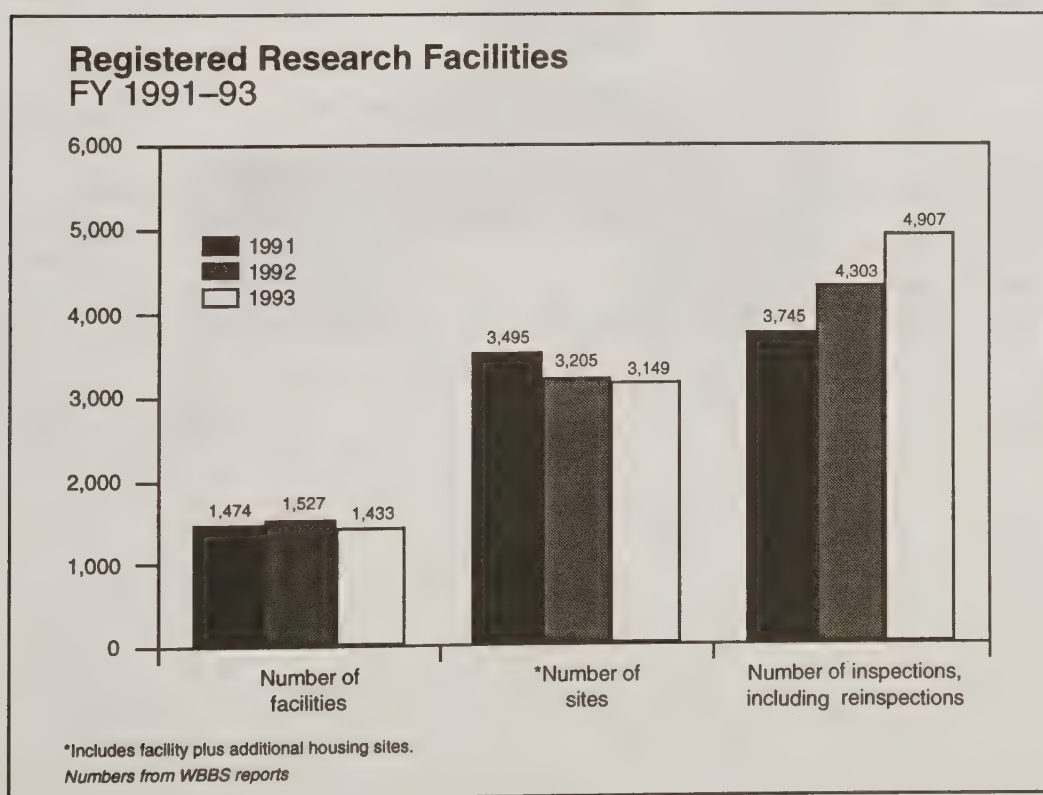
All such research facilities are required to comply with the AWA's regulations. Even though Federal facilities are not registered or inspected under the AWA, they are responsible for maintaining compliance with the AWA's regulations and standards. The AWA requires that non-Federal research facilities receive at least one unannounced inspection per year to determine compliance. This rate of inspection was accomplished in FY 1993. Listed below are the number of active and inactive registered research facilities for FY 1991–93. Chart 3 shows the number of inspections of research facilities for FY 1991–93.

Registered Research Facilities, FY 1991–93

FY	Total sites	Active facilities	Inactive facilities	Additional sites ¹
1993	3,149	1,400	33	1,716
1992	3,205	1,473	54	1,678
1991	3,495	1,391	83	2,021

¹Refer to the definition of site in the glossary of terms.

Chart 3



Reports From Research Facilities

Each research facility registered under the AWA and each Federal research facility is required to submit an annual report, signed and certified by the Institutional Official, covering the previous fiscal year. The report lists the number and species of animals used in research, testing, and experimentation, and it indicates whether pain-relieving drugs were administered. If such drugs were not administered, the report must explain why the use of pain-relieving drugs would have interfered with the research or experiment. The report must also assure that professionally acceptable standards, including the appropriate use of pain-relieving drugs, were followed; that each principal investigator considered alternatives to painful procedures; and that the facility adhered to the regulations under the AWA and that any exception to such adherence was justified by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

In FY 1993, 2,369,439 warmblooded animals were used in research, testing, or experimentation. This number excludes birds, laboratory rats and mice, and farm animals used in agricultural research. Chart 4 shows the number and species of animals used in research for FY 1993. Chart 5 shows the number and percentages of animals used in research that involved no pain or distress, or where the pain or distress was alleviated with drugs, or where there was pain or distress but no drugs were used because they would interfere with the research or test results. The tables in the appendix contain further details.

In FY 1993, there were 74 research facilities and 79 Federal research facilities whose data are not included in this report because they either (1) did not submit a report or (2) submitted it too late for tabulation. It is a violation of the AWA for a facility, whether active or inactive, not to submit a timely report. The violating parties are subject to legal action.

Chart 4

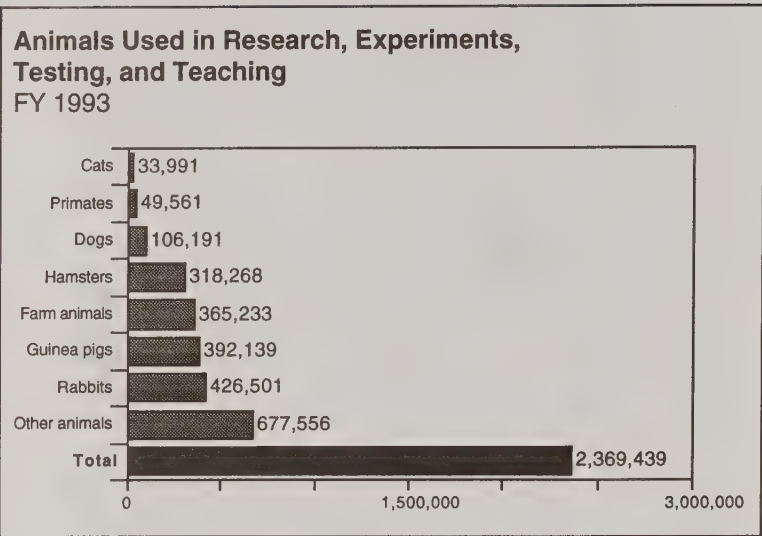
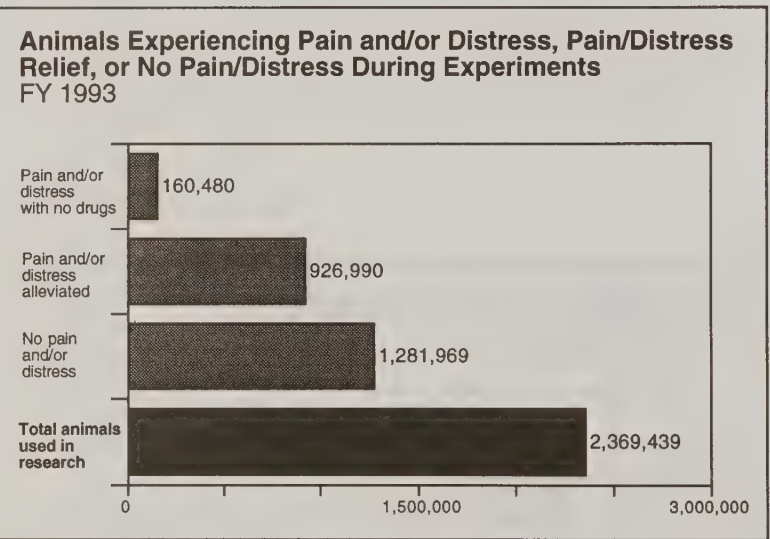


Chart 5



Numbers from APHIS form 7023

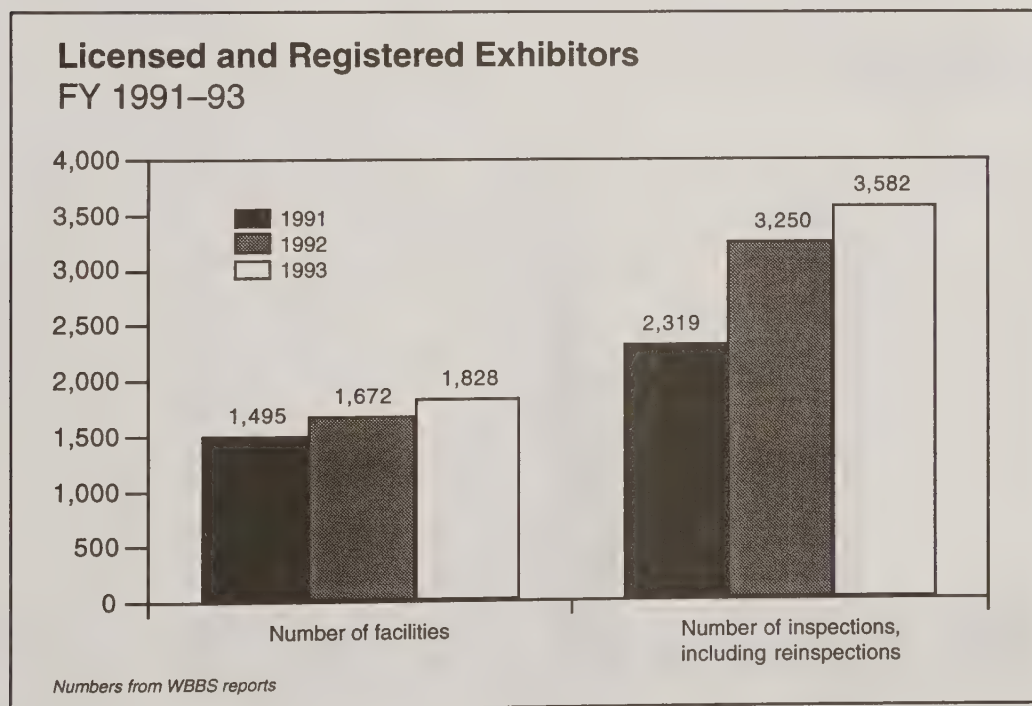
Animal Exhibitors

Licensed exhibitors operate animal acts, carnivals, circuses, public zoos, roadside zoos, and marine mammal displays. Most of the animals exhibited are wild or exotic species not native to the United States (e.g., nonhuman primates, hoof stock, carnivores, and wild rodents), but exhibited species may also include domestic farm animals and wild animals native to this country. During FY 1993, 1,773 exhibitors held USDA licenses, and 55 were registered. Licensed exhibitors are those entities that either obtain or dispose of animals in commerce or exhibit them for compensation. Registered exhibitors do not buy, sell, or transport animals and do not accept compensation. Listed below are the number of exhibitors regulated during FY 1991–93. Chart 6 shows the number of inspections for that same period. APHIS Animal Care personnel conducted 1.96 inspections per exhibitor facility during FY 1993 as compared with 1.94 in FY 1992.

Regulated Exhibitors, FY 1991–93

FY	Total	Exhibitors	
		Licensed	Registered
1993	1,828	1,773	55
1992	1,672	1,618	54
1991	1,495	1,444	51

Chart 6



Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

Carriers registered with USDA include airlines, motor freight lines, railroads, and other shipping lines. Registered intermediate handlers include ground freight handlers.

Intermediate handlers usually provide services for animals between consignor and carrier and from carrier to consignee. They also care for animals delayed in transit.

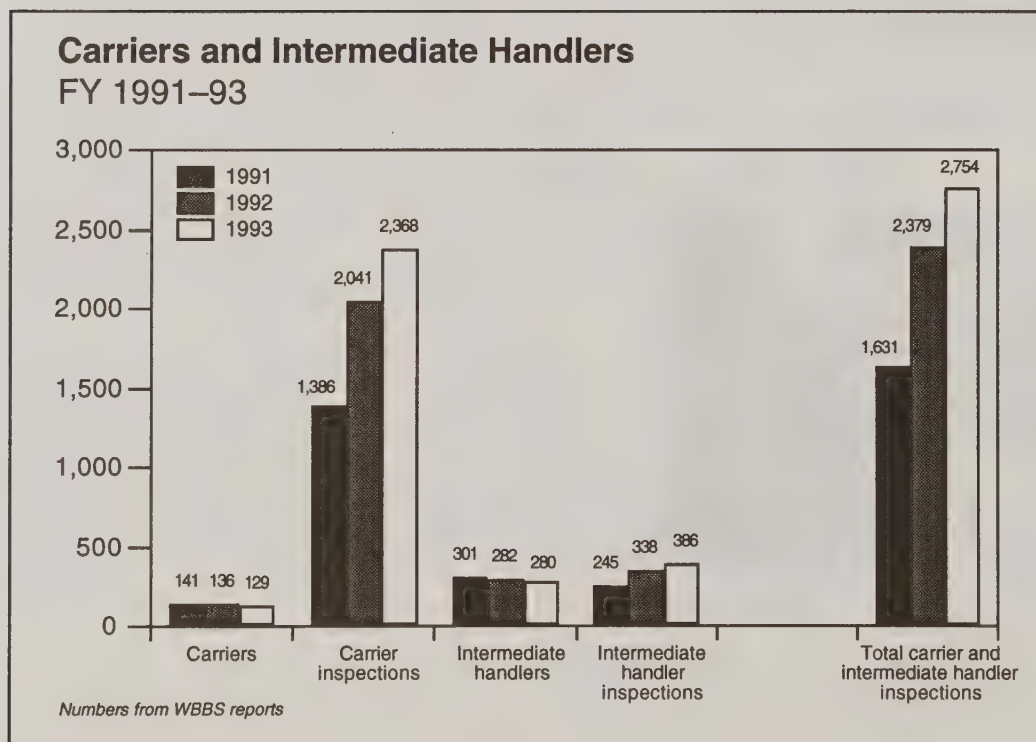
The number of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for the past 3 years is listed in the next tabulation. The number of carrier and intermediate handler inspections is shown on chart 7.

Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers, FY 1991–93

FY	Registered carriers ¹	Intermediate handlers
1993	129	280
1992	136	282
1991	141	301

¹The site count for carriers is based on the number of transportation companies under regulation. The actual number of sites held by these companies is in the thousands and varies greatly from year to year.

Chart 7



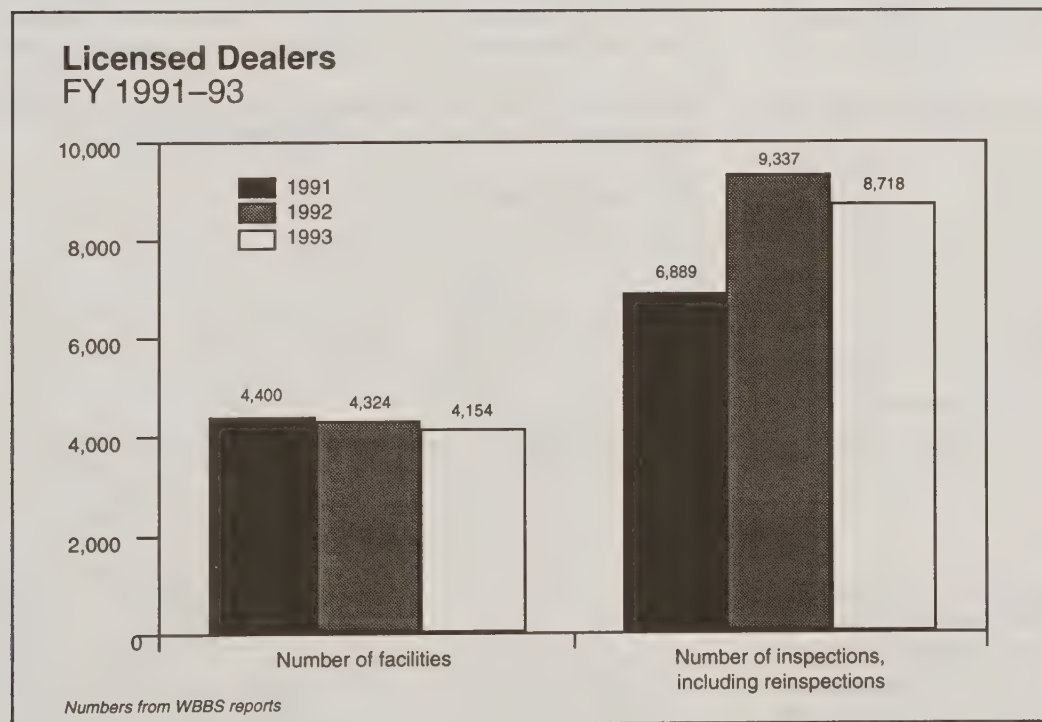
Licensed Dealers

Persons selling regulated animals for research or teaching; wild or exotic animals for exhibition, in retail channels, or for pets; or domestic pet animals at the *wholesale level* must be licensed by APHIS/REAC. There are two classes of licensees. The A class licensees are breeders that deal only in animals that they breed and raise. The B class licensees include brokers, bunchers, and operators of auction sales. The number of licensed dealers for FY 1991–93 is listed in the next tabulation. The number of dealer inspections for the same period is shown on chart 8. The per-year inspection rate for FY 1993 is 2.10, compared to 2.16 for FY 1992. (The slight decrease in the inspection rate is most likely due to the increased emphasis on special investigations of alleged violators in FY 1993. These investigations take a considerable amount of the inspectors' time and, therefore, decrease the number of routine inspections possible.) Prelicensing inspections are excluded from this total because they are not compliance inspections. The total of prelicensing inspections for dealers in FY 1993 was 1,568.

Licensed Dealers, FY 1991–93

FY	Total	Class A	Class B
1993	4,154	3,042	1,112
1992	4,324	3,334	990
1991	4,400	3,496	904

Chart 8



Summary of Inspections

APHIS/REAC performs preclicensing inspections because license applicants are required by law to be in full compliance with regulations and standards before a license is issued. After a license has been issued, APHIS performs unannounced inspections and reinspections to ensure continued compliance with the AWA. Reinspections are mandatory followup inspections conducted on those facilities that were found to have one or more violations that might endanger the health or well-being of the animal.

In FY 1993, APHIS conducted 2,260 preclicensing inspections, 17,593 compliance inspections, 2,368 carrier compliance inspections, and 140 auction market inspections, for a total of 22,361. Agency personnel attempted but could not complete another 3,186 inspections.

Preclicensing/Preregistration Inspections

Before a license is granted to a dealer or exhibitor applicant, a preclicensing inspection of their facility must be passed. This inspection is to determine if the facility is in compliance with the AWA before granting a license.

For registration purposes, a preinspection is not required. However, many facilities request REAC consultation. Whenever possible, REAC honors these requests.

Preclicensing/Preregistration Inspections, FY 1991–93

FY	Total	Preclicensing inspections of dealers and exhibitors	Preregistration inspections of research facilities
1993	2,260	1,568 and 645	47
1992	3,022	¹ 3,022	NA
1991	2,855	¹ 2,855	NA

¹In FY's 1991 and 1992, only the total preclicensing inspections of dealers and exhibitors were recorded.

Compliance Inspections

APHIS/REAC routinely makes unannounced inspections of all licensees and registrants to ascertain compliance with the regulations. If conditions are discovered that are not in compliance with the regulations, REAC establishes a deadline for correction of these items. Inspectors are required to make a reinspection following this deadline date. If the conditions remain uncorrected, REAC documents them for possible legal action. Listed in the next tabulation are the number of compliance inspections (including reinspections) for dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, and intermediate handlers for FY 1991–93. This listing does not include numbers for preclicensing, carrier, auction market, or attempted inspections.

Compliance Inspections, FY 1991–93

FY	Compliance inspections
1993	17,593
1992	17,764
1991	¹ 13,762

¹The total compliance inspection number was incorrectly reported as 15,148 in the FY 1991 Animal Welfare Enforcement report. By mistake, that number included 1,386 carrier inspections.

Inspections of Animals in Transit

APHIS/REAC conducts unannounced inspections of registered carriers and intermediate handlers for animals in transit. Registrants are required to refuse to ship animals if the shipper does not meet regulatory standards. REAC inspectors perform unannounced inspections at airports and intermediate handler facilities to ensure humane care and handling of animals in transit—especially to ensure that animals are provided care when there is a delay involved. Inspectors concentrate their efforts on times when animals are present for inspections. Inspections are conducted at major airports as resources allow.

APHIS/REAC intransit inspections for FY 1993 increased by almost 16 percent over the figures for FY 1992.

Intransit Inspections, FY 1991–93

FY	Intransit inspections
1993	2,754
1992	2,379
1991	1,631

Complaints

APHIS/REAC investigates complaints about licensed or registered facilities to ensure that regulated animals are receiving proper care. The agency searches continually for dealers, exhibitors, or research facilities that are unlicensed or unregistered. The number of searches for unlicensed or unregistered facilities and the number of complaints investigated during FY 1991–93 are tabulated next.

Complaints Investigated and Searches Made, FY 1991–93

FY	Complaints	Searches
1993	689	2,984
1992	589	2,490
1991	771	1,844

Violations and Investigations

Violations and investigations are combined in this report. When it is determined that a facility is not in compliance with the AWA standards, REAC Animal Care inspectors discuss corrective measures with the responsible official.

REAC Regulatory Enforcement personnel investigate alleged violations when corrective measures have not been taken by licensees or registrants as required. There are several ways to settle a violation case. Less serious violations may be settled with an official notice of warning. More serious violations may be settled with a stipulation³ offer. Cases appearing to warrant prosecution are forwarded to USDA's Office of the General Counsel (OGC). OGC reviews the case to determine if there is a legally sufficient basis to pursue an enforcement action and prosecutes these cases on behalf of APHIS. Cases may be resolved by license suspensions, revocations, cease-and-desist orders, civil penalties, or combinations of these through administrative procedures.

³In FY 1992, a stipulation system was implemented. Stipulations allow alleged violators to pay a fine, have their license suspended, or both, before court proceedings to close the case. A stipulation is not used in cases where the animals' health or well-being is affected. Those alleged violations are routed directly to OGC.

Numbers of Investigations Conducted and Disposition, FY 1991–93

Cases Investigated and Reviewed

FY	Cases	Submitted to Regulatory Enforcement staff	Submitted to OGC
1993	921	92	¹ 69
1992	980	105	107
1991	701	125	92

Cases Resolved

	Official warning	Stipulation offered/settled	Decision and order
1993	597	181/141	29
1992	616	² 169/115	63
1991	485	NA	78

Sanctions Imposed

	Fines imposed	Revocations and suspensions	Cease-and- desist orders
1993	³ \$165,250	8	22
1992	\$286,450	14	48
1991	\$213,350	37	62

¹This figure includes cases submitted to the Regulatory Enforcement staff during FY 1992 but not resolved until FY 1993.

²FY 1992 is the first year for the stipulation system.

³Includes \$67,500 collected for 141 stipulations settled in FY 1993.

Liaison With Other Federal Agencies

APHIS/REAC represents USDA on the Interagency Research Animal Committee, whose members come from Federal agencies involved in the care and use of animals in biomedical research. This committee is responsible for interagency coordination of animal care and use concerns and for making contributions to policy development. It also serves as a forum for information exchange and regulation development.

REAC works closely with the Animal Welfare Information Center (AWIC), a part of the National Agricultural Library. In FY 1993, several training sessions on alternative methods of research were presented by REAC staff personnel at AWIC training sessions. AWIC was congressionally mandated in the 1985 Improved Standards for Laboratory Animals Act. AWIC's mission is to provide information on (1) methods of humane animal care and use; (2) alternatives to the use of live animals in research; (3) possible duplications of research involving animals; (4) materials for the training of personnel; and (5) other topics that support the administration and regulatory requirements of the AWA. AWIC's work has evolved into a broad spectrum of activities including responses to reference requests, preparation of publications on current topics related to animal welfare, publication of a newsletter focused on issues of the regulated community (with a distribution of about 5,400), and conducting workshops on how to address the informational requirements of the AWA. AWIC conducts a significant outreach program to inform the public about the resources available upon request. Center personnel give presentations and workshops at various professional society conferences and at the National Institutes of Health's Office for Protection from Research Risks. AWIC also prepares articles for professional journals, presents exhibits at subject-related meetings, and participates in organizing animal research related conferences. In FY 1993, AWIC staff responded to about 3,000 requests for information and publications. In all, about 56,000 publications, newsletters and promotional items were distributed, and AWIC workshops and presentations were provided to more than 1,000 people.

APHIS/REAC also maintains close working relationships with the following Federal agencies regarding regulation and enforcement of the AWA: the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health and Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Marine Mammal Commission, the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Other Activities

Animal welfare regulations governing captive marine mammals are undergoing review and revision. An Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in August 1993. A liaison committee from REAC, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Marine Mammal Commission was formed to evaluate the comments elicited by this Advanced Notice and to monitor the rulemaking process.

APHIS' Animal Care personnel actively participate in organizations concerned with the humane care of animals. REAC maintains an active role in the AAZPA, the American Association of Laboratory Animal Science, International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine, the Alliance for Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, and the Society of Marine Mammalogy. REAC is also represented in the United States Animal Health Association and has members on both its animal welfare and zoological committees. REAC Animal Care personnel from headquarters and the field are often invited by Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations to give presentations concerning animal welfare.

A paper entitled "Zoo Animal Welfare," submitted during FY 1993 to the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) by APHIS' Animal Care staff, was published in OIE's *Scientific and Technical Review*, Vol. 13(1), March 1994.

During FY 1993, REAC continued working with member institutions of the AAZPA toward the successful completion of the first Exhibition Animal Intern Program.

A joint project between USDA, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the carrier industry continued a study begun in 1992 to measure and evaluate physical conditions within the cargo holds of commercial aircraft transporting regulated animals. When completed, this study will make available more information on monitoring ventilation, humidity, and temperature aboard aircraft to benefit the well-being of animals transported in cargo holds.

In FY 1993, REAC personnel worked closely with representatives from several regulated entities to develop a new Research Intern Program. During FY 1994, selected interns will undertake 6 weeks of instruction at cooperating facilities, augmenting their knowledge of research and improving their inspection abilities. Participants will subsequently use their newly acquired knowledge and skills to train other inspectors.

Public Information

APHIS issued 22 press releases concerning animal welfare during FY 1993. These included reports of animal welfare cases resolved, suspension of licenses, and new regulations. The agency revised and reprinted "Licensing and Registration Under the Animal Welfare Act" and published a poster entitled "Humane Handling of Animals: It's the Law" for air-cargo areas at airports.

Public Correspondence

During FY 1993, APHIS received and responded to numerous inquiries about animal welfare from individual citizens and concerned groups. Also, APHIS received correspondence referred through the Office of the President and members of Congress. Other Federal agencies also refer animal welfare concerns to APHIS for appropriate responses. Listed in the next tabulation are the numbers of animal welfare inquiries received by APHIS during FY 1991–93.

Animal Welfare Correspondence Received by APHIS, FY 1991–93

FY	Correspondence received by headquarters	Correspondence received by sector offices ¹
1993	² 6,359	12,221
1992	16,424	NA
1991	36,951	NA

¹Information on the correspondence received by sector offices is not available for years before 1993.

²The lower numbers for FY 1992 and 1993 are probably due to the fact that there were no major regulatory proposals either year.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests

In FY 1993, APHIS received 482 FOIA requests related to animal welfare. Just over 500 work hours were required to compile the requested FOIA information. The following tabulation lists the numbers of such requests received for the past 3 fiscal years.

Animal-Welfare-Related FOIA Requests Received by APHIS, FY 1991–93

FY	FOIA requests	Sheets of paper	Person hours ¹
1993	482	NA	503
1992	573	47,426	NA
1991	655	48,274	NA

¹Reporting the number of hours spent on completing FOIA requests gives a more accurate representation of APHIS work in the FOIA area than counting the sheets of paper produced, as we did in prior years.

Special Projects

Special projects are those activities where REAC employees make program presentations to requesting groups, participate in major scientific/industry meetings, and write articles for professional publications. The sectors began reporting these activities in FY 1993; headquarters information on special projects is not available for FY 1993 but will be tracked in future Animal Welfare Enforcement reports.

Special Projects

FY	Sector offices	Headquarters
1993	1,540	NA

Legislative Recommendations

Because of issues that arose during FY 1993 concerning enforcement, USDA is reviewing its statutory authority to determine whether any changes need to be made. If the Department determines changes are necessary, we will forward a legislative proposal to Congress.

Glossary of Terms

Airport inspection—Individual airline inspections of ramps and cargo and baggage areas made at airports for compliance with the AWA regulations and standards.

Alleged violation—A violation of the Animal Welfare Act regulations or standards that has been documented as existing but has not been legally concluded.

Complaints—(1) A civil or administrative complaint informs the alleged violator of the AWA about allegations charged against him/her. (2) A public complaint is information received from citizens, humane groups, or others concerning possible violations of the AWA, regulations, or standards at animal facilities.

Compliance—Compliance indicates that a facility meets all of the regulatory requirements set forth in the AWA regulations and standards.

Enforcement—The activities undertaken by USDA and APHIS/REAC personnel to ensure that the AWA's regulations and standards are met. Enforcement includes developing alleged violation cases and taking action in the form of Letters of Warning, warning tickets, stipulations, administrative complaints, hearings, trials, and other legal procedures and methods to obtain compliance.

Inspections—

- *Compliance inspection*—An inspection completed, after licensing or registration, to determine the facility's compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. Compliance inspections include reinspections but not preclicensing inspections.
- *Prelicensing inspection*—An inspection made, after application for licensure has been submitted, to ascertain compliance with the AWA regulations and standards prior to licensing the facility. Preregistration inspections, although not required, are often performed upon request of the facility.
- *Reinspection*—An inspection made following a compliance inspection in which one or more violations were documented.

Investigation—Inquiries and examination of allegation(s) that a person or facility is not complying with the AWA or its regulations or standards.

Random source dogs and cats—Animals acquired from animal pounds and shelters, auction sales, or from any person who did not breed and raise the animals on his or her premises.

Registered research facility—

- An *active registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently utilizes animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.
- An *inactive registered research facility* is a USDA-registered research facility that currently does not utilize or hold animals covered by the AWA for teaching, testing, or experimentation.

Searches—Activity associated with finding unlicensed or unregistered persons or animal facilities.

Site—The physical location where animals are used, housed, or maintained by a licensed or registered facility. A licensed or registered facility may have one or more animal sites. A site may be a room, building, outdoor run area, or similar type of facility used to hold or work on animals.

Stipulation—An agreement by a violator to accept assessment of a civil penalty, license suspension, or combination of both. The stipulation procedure is used instead of formal administrative hearings. Alleged violators are offered the opportunity to waive a hearing by agreeing to enter into a stipulation, in which case they will pay a specified civil penalty and/or have their license suspended for a specified period.

Violation—An area or item, at a registered or licensed facility, found to be out of compliance with the regulations or standards of the AWA.

Appendix

Table 1. Number of Licensees and Registrants (FY 1993)

	Registered intermediate handlers	Registered carriers	Licensed dealers	Animal exhibitors		Registered research facilities
				Licensed	Registered	
Total United States	280	129	4,154	1,773	55	1,433
Alabama	2	0	15	17	0	14
Alaska	3	5	0	11	0	3
Arizona	12	2	9	31	0	12
Arkansas	0	1	132	23	0	10
California	28	11	59	202	1	175
Colorado	6	3	28	24	1	25
Connecticut	6	2	7	32	1	23
Delaware	0	0	2	1	0	7
District of Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	7
Florida	27	10	87	224	2	41
Georgia	22	3	22	32	4	22
Hawaii	31	3	5	15	0	3
Idaho	0	1	3	11	0	4
Illinois	5	6	97	94	4	66
Indiana	4	3	74	41	0	19
Iowa	1	1	391	17	6	20
Kansas	0	1	448	22	1	23
Kentucky	6	0	11	12	2	10
Louisiana	1	0	19	16	0	13
Maine	1	1	10	7	0	18
Maryland	6	1	11	18	0	37
Massachusetts	4	3	23	29	1	88
Michigan	1	0	44	52	8	41
Minnesota	1	1	109	33	2	32
Mississippi	0	1	6	11	0	7
Missouri	4	0	1,084	38	0	34
Montana	0	0	8	16	0	5
Nebraska	1	2	206	12	0	14
Nevada	2	1	7	44	0	4
New Hampshire	1	0	3	15	0	3
New Jersey	4	1	23	27	1	63
New Mexico	5	3	7	8	1	9
New York	12	10	61	94	1	127
North Carolina	5	3	32	26	6	25
North Dakota	1	1	33	11	1	3
Ohio	3	1	62	46	3	61
Oklahoma	1	0	354	19	1	18
Oregon	5	2	81	27	0	15
Pennsylvania	14	3	160	83	0	93
Puerto Rico	2	6	4	8	1	13
Rhode Island	0	0	0	7	0	11
South Carolina	7	1	9	11	0	7
South Dakota	0	0	88	16	2	4
Tennessee	2	2	22	22	0	23
Texas	18	10	212	125	1	82
Utah	5	4	3	9	0	8
Vermont	0	0	4	5	0	4
Virgin Islands	0	8	0	0	0	0
Virginia	10	2	12	26	2	17
Washington	4	7	21	26	0	29
West Virginia	0	0	8	7	0	5
Wisconsin	7	3	37	68	1	33
Wyoming	0	0	1	1	1	3

Appendix

Table 2. Animals Used in Research (FY 1993)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	1,331	2,369,439	106,191	33,991	49,561	392,138	318,268	426,501	365,233	677,556
Total Research Federal Agencies	1,184 147	2,196,271 173,168	101,855 4,336	32,075 1,916	44,375 5,186	372,998 19,140	295,749 22,519	402,008 24,493	322,415 42,818	624,796 52,760
Alabama	11	13,912	2,412	316	953	1,647	967	3,130	2,530	1,957
Alaska	3	43	20	11	0	0	0	12	0	0
Arizona	8	6,303	771	177	108	1,101	1,245	2,108	784	9
Arkansas	9	15,751	374	79	10	638	963	916	475	12,296
California	139	418,555	4,783	4,092	4,971	35,884	37,795	76,316	202,331	52,383
Colorado	20	19,812	1,972	915	60	2,962	6,961	2,888	2,086	1,968
Connecticut	19	22,002	2,115	142	236	4,370	4,739	5,090	1,446	3,864
Delaware	7	106,380	1,483	160	100	21,066	19,229	3,247	186	60,909
District of Columbia	7	2,741	549	507	8	257	292	500	366	262
Florida	30	22,716	1,996	507	60	1,749	949	594	3,952	7,909
Georgia	19	70,916	2,264	695	1,725	867	12,171	24,802	3,639	24,753
Hawaii	2	887	0	9	6	178	346	197	147	4
Idaho	4	486	18	0	0	2	12	45	37	302
Illinois	45	67,355	5,561	1,390	954	18,758	10,163	16,784	6,678	7,067
Indiana	16	23,467	3,274	268	375	8,596	1,958	5,207	1,203	2,586
Iowa	15	49,977	2,720	915	62	7,646	23,936	7,357	5,595	1,746
Kansas	18	26,381	2,274	849	58	2,437	13,704	1,864	1,618	3,577
Kentucky	7	13,019	493	315	44	423	2,010	2,139	1,824	5,771
Louisiana	11	18,613	1,759	1,185	6,681	1,173	518	3,520	1,457	2,320
Maine	14	1,456	64	60	0	66	83	593	434	156
Maryland	29	24,562	1,768	843	1,194	5,618	3,468	6,970	2,032	2,669
Massachusetts	81	92,782	1,573	274	2,194	11,028	15,150	18,350	7,291	36,922
Michigan	34	56,602	5,560	1,674	1,009	9,111	4,266	14,726	4,960	15,296
Minnesota	24	84,439	4,441	1,069	60	7,515	10,813	6,224	7,395	46,922
Mississippi	5	2,431	796	31	14	6	328	377	497	382
Missouri	31	52,084	5,520	2,810	128	9,217	13,441	12,411	6,559	1,998
Montana	3	1,782	3	23	16	650	0	897	26	167
Nebraska	14	52,794	1,387	797	54	2,344	23,151	3,822	9,343	11,896
Nevada	2	1,315	143	0	0	532	18	202	171	249
New Hampshire	3	895	8	111	0	26	181	310	235	24
New Jersey	48	150,358	6,995	902	3,094	68,609	16,207	34,899	3,703	15,949
New Mexico	9	2,257	324	24	513	146	98	57	284	811
New York	110	95,410	6,044	2,313	1,971	28,841	25,716	15,994	4,252	10,279
North Carolina	22	58,255	4,485	730	2,288	13,722	3,490	15,045	4,147	14,348
North Dakota	2	1,340	25	14	0	68	528	108	313	284
Ohio	54	67,315	3,945	1,437	557	26,031	4,810	17,506	7,621	5,408
Oklahoma	14	3,785	1,028	388	5	55	73	782	352	1,102
Oregon	12	5,228	221	180	682	1,537	786	1,267	497	58
Pennsylvania	83	120,430	6,966	1,993	1,290	48,649	7,327	33,951	4,223	16,031
Puerto Rico	8	2,830	195	0	2,049	0	56	439	16	75
Rhode Island	6	2,220	38	142	90	308	30	186	569	857
South Carolina	7	6,420	374	380	92	527	791	954	484	2,818
South Dakota	4	457	30	19	6	23	64	165	44	106
Tennessee	18	15,193	1,382	327	317	1,420	1,522	5,934	1,753	2,538
Texas	75	78,004	6,449	1,427	3,450	8,340	6,496	25,032	8,014	18,796
Utah	7	9,835	499	115	3	1,736	546	3,082	583	3,271
Vermont	3	2,627	49	28	0	226	64	845	90	1,325
Virginia	14	17,438	2,144	397	1,344	1,171	3,441	4,838	1,350	2,753
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	25	129,041	1,239	183	2,447	8,446	5,595	3,388	942	106,801
West Virginia	5	2,842	78	78	0	480	581	89	115	1,421
Wisconsin	26	153,827	3,205	759	3,097	6,682	8,669	10,826	7,713	112,876
Wyoming	2	701	39	15	0	44	2	23	53	525

Appendix

Table 3. Animals Used in Research, No Pain or Distress—No Drugs (FY 1993)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	993	1,281,969	39,510	14,346	28,747	234,153	148,789	228,651	104,264	483,509
Total Research Federal Agencies	900 93	1,169,818 112,151	39,088 422	14,084 262	26,038 2,709	223,382 10,771	134,708 14,081	222,781 5,870	70,736 33,528	439,001 44,508
Alabama	10	7,551	652	185	885	1,425	599	640	2,139	1,026
Alaska	1	23	0	11	0	0	0	12	0	0
Arizona	5	1,377	96	0	78	397	216	562	19	9
Arkansas	8	5,326	143	5	10	38	346	374	200	4,210
California	105	138,064	1,373	1,191	3,418	25,058	14,980	41,462	12,938	37,644
Colorado	16	7670	1,385	857	40	486	1,713	945	872	1,372
Connecticut	15	8004	143	7	23	2,944	3,064	733	220	870
Delaware	7	84,400	834	79	12	14,691	7,493	2,771	47	58,473
District of Columbia	4	428	1	0	8	7	152	224	0	36
Florida	20	3,222	58	11	15	300	467	1,264	223	884
Georgia	13	34,114	1,043	412	450	408	1,629	12,224	406	17,542
Hawaii	1	211	0	0	6	178	0	23	0	4
Idaho	4	235	0	0	0	22	12	21	26	154
Illinois	36	39,955	2,201	647	566	10,669	6,032	10,313	4,732	4,795
Indiana	11	10,380	757	44	350	4,690	664	2,839	701	335
Iowa	11	22,203	823	664	0	5,209	5,523	4,422	5,034	528
Kansas	15	15,679	1,818	750	10	668	7,423	881	1,359	2,770
Kentucky	5	6,438	59	48	0	50	656	1,183	1,596	2,846
Louisiana	9	9,058	516	826	5,274	55	424	441	1,214	308
Maine	11	1,141	1	11	0	66	13	573	337	140
Maryland	23	8,228	35	17	239	2,226	2,181	2,924	76	530
Massachusetts	62	31,305	383	7	377	6,238	2,922	8,369	2,663	10,346
Michigan	24	33,943	2,678	375	716	6,898	1,288	8,712	1,879	11,397
Minnesota	16	49,346	857	556	48	2,342	6,871	2,803	2,793	33,076
Mississippi	2	288	10	0	0	6	0	20	71	181
Missouri	25	25,771	3,662	2,094	8	4,553	2,901	6,893	5,142	518
Montana	3	950	0	4	16	278	0	536	3	113
Nebraska	11	42,257	943	447	40	2,081	16,616	3,257	8,477	10,396
Nevada	1	1,138	141	0	0	532	18	198	0	249
New Hampshire	2	254	0	56	0	10	76	98	0	14
New Jersey	43	94,399	3,769	524	1,604	44,704	12,290	26,905	386	4,217
New Mexico	7	1,111	215	24	207	127	34	39	5	460
New York	86	52,540	2,559	1,098	1,062	17,148	17,550	7,728	574	4,821
North Carolina	20	29,097	1,122	306	1,241	7,989	1,053	9,039	989	7,358
North Dakota	2	1,039	25	14	0	8	528	100	279	85
Ohio	40	37,031	802	532	237	19,752	1,528	11,127	415	2,638
Oklahoma	12	1,942	686	97	2	33	73	183	271	597
Oregon	8	1,005	33	66	302	97	413	37	1	56
Pennsylvania	58	71,434	4,203	975	611	26,596	2,942	26,932	2,117	7,058
Puerto Rico	6	1,400	171	0	750	0	50	421	0	8
Rhode Island	5	476	1	0	14	0	30	62	55	314
South Carolina	6	3,052	27	22	0	355	77	396	3	2,172
South Dakota	3	191	8	10	0	7	17	8	35	106
Tennessee	15	5,034	316	71	126	1,010	510	1,422	228	1,351
Texas	54	37,206	1,512	643	2,411	4,335	1,547	11,386	4,619	10,753
Utah	6	8,752	333	90	3	1,696	546	2,680	158	3,246
Vermont	2	1,406	2	0	0	226	64	272	90	752
Virginia	13	6,834	902	42	969	133	491	1,295	304	2,698
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	16	108,780	272	20	1,282	138	2,663	837	176	103,392
West Virginia	2	1,119	0	0	0	34	280	45	0	760
Wisconsin	19	116,557	1,518	246	2,628	6,431	7,743	6,129	6,826	85,036
Wyoming	1	454	0	0	0	38	0	21	38	357

Appendix

Table 4. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—With Drugs (FY 1993)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	963	926,990	64,739	18,905	19,461	113,197	112,784	186,250	255,497	156,157
Total Research Federal Agencies	833	874,259	61,164	17,251	17,269	108,183	107,241	168,459	246,612	148,080
	130	52,731	3,575	1,654	2,192	5,014	5,543	17,791	8,885	8,077
Alabama	7	6,259	1,664	131	62	222	368	2,490	391	931
Alaska	2	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6	4,920	675	177	30	704	1,029	1,542	763	0
Arkansas	8	1,573	35	74	0	172	333	212	275	472
California	89	273,775	3,297	2,901	1,547	7,393	22,344	33,599	189,181	13,513
Colorado	15	5,855	565	58	20	1,343	216	1,843	1,214	596
Connecticut	15	13,519	1,958	135	213	1,234	1,665	4,094	1,226	2,994
Delaware	5	21,058	624	81	87	5,555	11,736	400	139	2,436
District of Columbia	5	2,301	548	507	0	250	140	276	366	214
Florida	15	19,335	1,938	496	31	1,449	482	4,218	3,696	7,025
Georgia	17	31,528	1,154	204	1,275	459	5,592	12,578	3,160	7,106
Hawaii	2	676	0	9	0	0	346	174	147	0
Idaho	2	244	18	0	0	50	0	17	11	148
Illinois	32	25,236	3,093	731	385	6,832	3,621	6,383	1,919	2,272
Indiana	10	10,930	2,491	224	11	1,830	1,294	2,357	502	2,221
Iowa	9	7,418	1,767	86	62	512	277	2,935	561	1,218
Kansas	10	2,418	456	99	28	34	851	365	221	364
Kentucky	7	6,473	434	267	44	373	1,354	848	228	2,925
Louisiana	7	8,927	1,243	359	779	1,118	94	3,079	243	2,012
Maine	6	315	63	49	0	0	70	20	97	16
Maryland	23	16,270	1,728	826	953	3,392	1,287	3,989	1,956	2,139
Massachusetts	59	49,981	1,190	267	1,795	4,276	12,228	9,919	4,556	15,750
Michigan	26	19,167	2,882	1,116	264	1,783	1,802	5,755	1,666	3,899
Minnesota	18	16,071	3,353	314	12	4,994	786	2,823	2,151	1,638
Mississippi	4	2,143	786	31	14	0	328	357	426	201
Missouri	23	17,052	1,765	666	103	2,382	3,903	5,381	1,372	1,480
Montana	3	514	3	19	0	62	0	353	23	54
Nebraska	12	4,495	389	306	14	232	628	565	861	1,500
Nevada	2	177	2	0	0	0	0	4	171	0
New Hampshire	3	641	8	55	0	16	105	212	235	10
New Jersey	37	51,103	3,188	378	1,413	20,615	3,882	6,589	3,309	11,729
New Mexico	8	1,146	109	0	306	19	64	18	279	351
New York	74	35,816	3,329	1,215	872	8,432	6,125	8,205	3,675	3,963
North Carolina	19	27,076	3,349	424	1,047	5,268	2,437	4,973	2,588	6,990
North Dakota	2	301	0	0	0	60	0	8	34	199
Ohio	44	26,767	3,138	905	231	3,724	3,282	5,701	7,206	2,580
Oklahoma	9	1,800	342	291	3	22	0	599	38	505
Oregon	8	4,223	188	114	380	1,440	373	1,230	496	2
Pennsylvania	53	38,418	2,713	1,010	630	14,978	4,360	6,465	2,106	6,156
Puerto Rico	3	1,430	24	0	1,299	0	6	18	16	67
Rhode Island	4	1,684	37	142	76	308	0	124	454	543
South Carolina	6	3,368	347	358	92	172	714	558	481	646
South Dakota	2	266	22	9	6	16	47	157	9	0
Tennessee	13	8,047	1,066	256	179	410	1,012	2,412	1,525	1,187
Texas	50	40,217	4,937	784	1,039	3,835	4,949	13,495	3,385	7,793
Utah	5	1,083	166	25	0	40	0	402	425	25
Vermont	2	1,221	47	28	0	0	0	573	0	573
Virginia	12	10,564	1,242	355	335	1,038	2,950	3,543	1,046	55
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	18	12,436	967	163	1,163	485	2,932	2,551	766	3,409
West Virginia	5	1,723	78	78	0	446	301	44	115	661
Wisconsin	15	36,034	1,687	513	469	202	926	4,004	887	27,346
Wyoming	2	245	39	15	0	6	2	2	15	166

Appendix

Table 5. Animals Used in Research, With Pain or Distress—No Drugs (FY 1993)

	Number of registrants	Number of all animals	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm animals	Other
Total United States	180	160,480	1,942	740	1,353	44,788	56,695	11,600	5,472	37,890
Total Research	160	152,194	1,603	740	1,068	41,433	53,800	10,768	5,067	37,715
Federal Agencies	20	8,286	339	0	285	3,355	2,895	832	405	175
Alabama	1	102	96	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Arkansas	2	8,852	196	0	0	428	284	330	0	7,614
California	16	6,716	113	0	6	3,433	471	1,255	212	1,226
Colorado	5	6,287	22	0	0	1,133	5,032	100	0	0
Connecticut	3	479	14	0	0	192	10	263	0	0
Delaware	3	922	25	0	1	820	0	76	0	0
District of Columbia	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Florida	3	159	0	0	14	0	0	112	33	0
Georgia	1	5,274	67	79	0	0	4,950	0	73	105
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Illinois	8	2,164	267	12	3	1,257	510	88	27	0
Indiana	3	2,157	26	0	14	2,076	0	11	0	30
Iowa	5	20,356	130	165	0	1,925	18,136	0	0	0
Kansas	3	8,284	0	0	20	1,735	5,430	618	38	443
Kentucky	1	108	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0
Louisiana	1	628	0	0	628	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2	64	5	0	2	0	0	57	0	0
Massachusetts	8	11,496	0	0	22	514	0	62	72	10,826
Michigan	5	3,492	0	183	29	430	1,176	259	1,415	0
Minnesota	4	19,022	231	199	0	179	3,156	598	2,451	12,208
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	5	9,261	93	50	17	2,282	6,637	137	45	0
Montana	2	318	0	0	0	310	0	8	0	0
Nebraska	3	6,042	55	44	0	31	5,907	0	5	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	17	4,856	38	0	77	3,290	35	1,405	8	3
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	14	7,054	156	0	37	3,261	2,041	61	3	1,495
North Carolina	5	2,082	14	0	0	465	0	1,033	570	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	7	3,517	5	0	89	2,555	0	678	0	190
Oklahoma	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	13	10,578	50	8	49	7,075	25	554	0	2,817
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	2,112	0	0	12	0	0	2,100	0	0
Texas	5	581	0	0	0	170	0	151	10	250
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	7,825	0	0	2	7,823	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	1,236	0	0	0	49	0	693	0	494
Wyoming	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

